

large island of the Tauí Group. In his fine curly hair (*chevelure á grain de poivre*) is worn a roughly cut wooden comb. In a small artistically netted satchel around his neck is seen the *Ovum Ovulum*, frequently the only dress of the men (*tanquam glandis scutellum*).

(2) Half-opened mouth of the same, in profile and natural size (measured very carefully). The cartilage of the nose is pierced.

(3) Mouth of the same, *en face*, $\frac{3}{4}$ natural size.

(4) Middle incisor teeth of the same man, carefully measured.

(5) One of the large incisors of another man from the same village.

On the GOSHAWK from Port Moresby, *Astur cruentus* of Salvadori and Sharpe (*nec* Gould).

By E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S., &c.

ASTUR SHARPEI, *sp. nov.*

Astur cruentus, *Salvad*, (*nec* Gould) *Ann. Mus. civic. Genov. VII.* p. 806; *Urospizias cruentus*, *id. op. cit. IX.* p. 11., *Astur cruentus*, *Sharpe* (*nec* Gould), *Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. XIII.* p. 488., (*Descrip.*).

In the Journal of Linnean Society,—Zool. XIII. p. 488—Mr. R. B. Sharpe refers to the Port Moresby Goshawk, as *Astur cruentus*, of Mr. Gould, thereby making it identical with the Western Australian species. Mr. Sharpe gives a very good description of the bird, but does not appear to notice the difference in the tarsi and the *extent of the bare portion*, which in the West Australian bird is quite as long as in *A. approximans*, but in the Port Moresby bird, *very much shorter*—with respect to the rufous collar, I have N. S. W. specimens of *A. approximans* which have a quite as well defined rufous band round the neck, as in any of the West Australian or Port Moresby birds—but these latter are shorter and heavier-built birds, and have comparatively shorter tarsi, and the bare portion shorter, equal to about one-third of its total length, the toes are shorter and the feet smaller and weaker.

In the fully adult birds, the centre two tail feathers loose all bars, or have them only slightly perceptible in certain lights.

The back is of a clearer dark grey color, and the whole of the under surface, which is narrowly barred, is of a rich tawny rufous; the feathers on the abdomen and under-tail coverts are ashy-white barred with rufous.

An examination of Mr. Gould's plate of *A. cruentus* (Bds. Aust. fol., vol, I., pl. 18), will at once show that it is certainly not the same as the Port Moresby Goshawk; in fact, I am very much afraid it is nothing more than *Astur approximans* in full plumage. I have examined a large series from Western Australia, both *young* and *adults* of both sexes and have birds *exactly agreeing* with Mr. Gould's figure of *A. cruentus*. The only perceptible difference in any of them is, that in some of the immature birds the tail is of a slightly more square form than in those from N.S.W. Mr. Gould states that *A. cruentus* is very common in West. Australia—it is the common Goshawk of those parts; and it would be curious indeed if so common a bird should not have been obtained since Mr. Gould acquired his types. I should have thought ere this that some of our Ornithologists in England or America would have examined the type specimen if it is still in existence, and so set the matter at rest.

For the Port Moresby bird then, which is certainly not the *Astur cruentus* of Mr. Gould. I propose the name of *Astur sharpei*, in honor of my esteemed correspondent, R. B. Sharpe, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

For the benefit of Australian ornithologists who may not have the Works above cited, I give here a short diagnosis of this species.

Adult.—Side of the head and all the upper surface except the collar, rich dark bluish ashy-grey, feathers of the nape white at the base, ashy-grey towards the end, and becoming rich tawny-red on the hind neck which color forms a broad collar joining the sides of the chest; throat ashy, with minute wavy transverse lines of whitish; chest and breast and all the under surface rich tawny rufous barred with transverse wavy lines of ashy-grey; the base of the feathers on the abdomen and under tail coverts whitish, the

remaining part barred alternately with ash and rufous cross-bars; thighs, light tawny rufous with narrow bars of ashy; tarsi clothed to one-third of their length; tail, light-ashy below, bluish-ashy grey above, with indistinct bars, obsolete in centre two feathers; the margins of the inner webs towards the base washed with tawny; bill, black; cere, legs, and feet, greenish-yellow—(dry skin); iris, yellow. Total length 15·5 in.; wing, 10 in.; tail, 8·5 in.; tarsus, 2·6 in. Sex, female. The male is precisely similar in plumage, slightly smaller in measurements. I find in all our specimens that on the centre and outer-tail feathers, the bars have faded out, but on the third and fourth on either side, the bars are tolerably distinct.

Descriptions of Australian MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

BY E. MEYRICK, Esq., B.A.

I CRAMBITES.

It is somewhat surprising that no progress should yet have been made towards the knowledge of *Micro-Lepidoptera* in a country which so abounds with the groups included under that term as Australia does. In general, the small size and delicate nature of the specimens preclude them from being commonly sent home to England by travelling collectors; but they offer a wide field for the study of resident entomologists. According to the very imperfect data at present possessed, I estimate the total number of species occurring on the Australian continent to be fully 10,000, as they much exceed the larger *Lepidoptera* here in number and variety. It is to be hoped, therefore, that, when once a start has been made, entomologists will begin to take some interest in the subject; and it may not be out of place to state that I shall always be ready to determine to the best of my ability any species that may be entrusted to my care, and that it would be of great interest to receive collections even of the commoner kinds from various parts of the country.

A certain number of descriptions of Australian *Micros* were included by Walker in his British Museum Catalogues; these names I have of course adopted when recognisable, but the